

Western Carolinian.

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The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Agricultural.



Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

Agricultural Festivals.

NEW-YORK.

The annual Fair and Cattle Show for the county of Albany, took place in this city, on Tuesday and Wednesday last; and although the weather for a day or two previous had been so rainy and unpleasant as to prevent many at a distance, who intended to be competitors, from attending the exhibition, yet the whole proceedings were such as to afford the highest gratification to the friends of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

Between the hours of one and two, the ploughing match commenced. The field of combat was surrounded by an immense concourse of spectators, of both sexes, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. The neighboring hillocks, house-tops, windows, and fences, were thronged with those who were anxious to witness this curious and interesting spectacle. It was literally an agricultural duel, as there were but two competitors for the premium. The teams had hardly started, before the sympathies of the multitude were visibly divided and enlisted in favor of one or the other; and the blacks and yellows were alternately cheered. The skill displayed in the speed and neatness of the work, clearly proved that each of the antagonists was master of his profession. As there was but a moment's difference in the time of completing the two equal areas, and as the work on both sides was done remarkably well, it seemed to be the general opinion that both deserved premiums.

If the forenoon passed pleasantly in the midst of these exhibitions and rural fetes, the afternoon was not less agreeably devoted to an examination of the articles of Domestic Manufactures deposited for public inspection in the assembly chamber at the Capitol. The specimens of female ingenuity, skill and industry, were numerous, and each excellent in its kind. Among them were found well wrought and dressed broad-cloths, carpetings of different materials and figures, flannels of various colors and qualities, ornamental quilts and coverlets, exhibiting, in many instances, fine samples of needle-work, linens of all kinds, stockings, &c. One of the finest articles we recollect to have noticed, was a piece of flannel manufactured in the family of Mr. Moore, of Rensselaerville. Good judges pronounced it not inferior to the finest and best imported flannels; and a number of gentlemen of this city will have the satisfaction of knowing how it will wear. We must not neglect to mention a beautiful lady's cape, finely wrought from the filaments or down of the *asclepias*, or *milk-weed*, by Miss Caroline Lovett, of this city. This curious, and we believe original material of female ornament, is of a rich cream color, and has the softness and glossiness of the richest silk. The novel article was handsomely trimmed with red satin; and in the opinion of the numerous spectators, both male and female, clearly entitled its ingenious inventor and fabricator to a premium, and patent for ladies' capes. On the whole, no one could examine the many beautiful domestic fabrics here deposited—the products of so much taste, skill and industry—without coming to the irresistible conclusion, that the county of Albany is by no means destitute of those who are, and those who will make good wives.

On Wednesday morning, the second day of the Fair, an auction sale of the articles of domestic manufacture which were deposited for premiums, took place in the hall of the Capitol. A great concourse of purchasers

presented themselves, and in some instances the competition for favorite pieces of goods was very great. Some of the flannels were sold as high as one dollar five cents a yard.

At 10 o'clock, the members of the society met at Skinner's mansion-house, for the purpose of electing their officers for the ensuing year. [A list of these, and the official reports of the several committees, we hope to be able to present to our readers on Tuesday.]—About 12 o'clock, a very numerous and highly respectable procession formed in front of the mansion-house, and moved through State-street to the Capitol, preceded by a cart drawn by six fine oxen. The cart was fancifully adorned by three banners—two of which have already been mentioned—the other was a *Manufacturing Standard*, bearing the picture of a Spinning-Wheel. The fore part of the cart was crowned with flowers, and sheaves of wheat with sickles hanging in them; and the sides were hung with ears of corn, clusters of grapes, and other fruits of our soil.—In the rear a conical stand was raised, covered with black cloth, on which the premiums about to be distributed were displayed with much taste. Specimens of domestic manufactures were also intermingled with the products of the earth, and the whole was so arranged as to produce the finest effect. One of the apples, which crowned a fruit dish, measures 15 inches in circumference, and weighs upwards of a pound.

On the arrival of the procession at the Assembly Chamber, a very solemn and appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. Dr. De Witt; and the annual Address was delivered to a very crowded audience of ladies and gentlemen, by Chief Justice Spencer.—High as public expectation was raised by the well known talents and acquirements of the speaker, it was, we believe, more than answered; and not a few were surprised that the Chief Justice appeared to be as much at home in discoursing on agriculture, as in expounding the subtleties of law.

After a few rounds of applause from a delighted audience, the President of the Society, the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, read the reports of the several committees, and distributed the premiums, which amounted to fifteen hundred dollars, one third of which sum, it will be remembered, is the annual donation of the munificent individual who presides over the destinies of the society. The premiums consisted of silver plate, and were manufactured, as we lately mentioned, by Mr. Joseph T. Rice, of this city. The workmanship was universally admired for its neatness and elegance. Good judges have pronounced it not inferior to the first European work of a similar kind. The successful competitors received the honorary testimonials of their superior skill and industry from the hand of the President, and retired to their seats amidst repeated shouts of applause.—The ladies, in a particular manner, received the reiterated and hearty cheers of the audience.—*Albany Statesman.*

SARATOGA SHOW AND FAIR.

The second Show and Fair of the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, was held at Saratoga Springs, on the 11th and 12th of October, agreeably to arrangement. We have only room for the following short extracts from a detailed account of this exhibition in the *Saratoga Sentinel*, of October 18.

The committee reported the following agricultural productions to have been raised on the farm of Mr. Stimson this year. Winter wheat at the rate of 41 bushels 13 lbs. per acre; spring wheat, average of eight acres, 21 bushels 36 lbs.; corn, best acre, 101 bushels 23 quarts—average of five acres of corn, 93 bushels; barley, average of eight acres, 50 bushels 16 quarts; oats at the rate of 82 bushels 16 quarts per acre; potatoes at the rate of 340 bushels and a half per acre; and hay, when well cured, 3 tons 17 cwt. and 14 lbs. per acre.

Among the domestic animals exhibited at the late fair in this town, a steer, belonging to Gen. Guert Van Shoonhoven, and a cow, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Chatsey, of Waterford, excited much attention. The steer was four years old, measured rising of 8 feet round the body, and was nine feet in length, exclusive of the horns and tail. The cow measured rising of 7 feet round the body, and was of the same length as the steer. They were both not far from five feet six inches in height.

The linen thread spun by Mrs. Thompson,

of Salway, was the finest we ever saw manufactured in this country. Some idea may be formed of its quality, from the fact, that it was spun in the proportion of 18 runs to the pound. Such instances of domestic improvement ought to receive the greatest encouragement; and we were happy to observe, that though no premium had been offered for the best manufactured thread, yet the society awarded to Mrs. T. a very liberal compensation, for this exhibition of female industry and ingenuity.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

BRIGHTON CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

The exhibition on Tuesday was equal if not superior in interest and objects to any of its brilliant predecessors.

The Show of Animals was pronounced by impartial judges to be decidedly superior in quality to the last year. All the pens had more or less animals in them. Among the Cattle, the most noticed by the numerous spectators, were, the *Hatfield Ox*, weighing 2573 lbs. 7 years old, exhibited by Mr. Morton; several pairs, and single animals, mostly weighing over two thousand pounds; and one 2205 lbs. raised in Brighton, Newton, Sutton, Springfield, Oxford, &c.; and a Cow raised by Col. JOHN THOMAS, of Kingston, weighing 1896 lbs.

A large number of fine Bulls were also exhibited; most of them the progeny of imported animals and of great promise. Of them, *Comet*, sired by *Cælebs* from *Flora* and only one year and seven days old, and weighing 923 lbs. was particularly noticed. Mr. PARSON's famous Bull Holderess was present. The show of cows and calves was also superior. An English cow and calf, offered by the Rev. Mr. CODMAN, of Dorchester; a cow 13 years old, with a fine calf, raised by THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq. of Roxbury; two cows with their calves, presented by the Hon. JOHN WELLER; one presented by JOHN RICHARDSON, Esq. of Newton, and several others whose owners we could not ascertain, were distinguished. A large cow from Andover attracted attention. The show of Sheep was respectable in numbers, and of very fine fleeces.

Many excellent Swine, some of unusual breeds, were exhibited. One most noticed was a sow of the Essex and China breed, called the "Countess of Essex," and pronounced the handsomest animal of the kind.

The Exhibition of Manufactures was much superior to the last year. The samples of Sattinets and Cassimeres were highly spoken of, as were several pieces of Broadcloths, Cotton cloths, &c. Among other manufactured articles, we noticed some beautiful Counterpanes, Hearth Rugs worked with the needle; Turkey down Hats, Bonnets and Tipets, made by Miss Lewis, of Boston, fine straw Hats, with elegant trimmings, imitation of *Leghorn*, fine Laces, Diapers, hose, beaver hats, boots, cut glass, black lead pencils made at Concord, alum, vitriol, &c. They all deserve particular notice.

Numerous Machines, Agricultural Implements, and uncommon products of the earth, were on the field.

The day proved a fine autumnal one. The company was unusually numerous. A great number of Ladies from this town and vicinity, Salem, Providence, &c. examined the manufactured goods, bestowed on them high praise, and we believe became the purchasers of some of the best articles.

CONNECTICUT.

Extracts from an account of the proceedings of the Hartford Agricultural Society at their annual Show, &c.

From the cattle pens we proceed to the exhibition of Domestic manufactures at the State-House. Here we were gratified with a sight which greatly surpassed our expectations. The specimens of Venetian carpeting were very numerous, and had greatly improved in colors and quality since the last exhibition. Some beautiful specimens of hearth rugs were exhibited. We were struck with the beauty of a very ingenious article manufactured by Mrs. Sarah Coggswell from bullrushes intermixed with woollen yarn, and adapted either for floor carpets, or window blinds.

It is superior in beauty to any straw carpeting usually brought from China. But we fear it may not prove as durable, as a covering for floors, from the difference of the materials of which it is composed; one of which we apprehend will wear out before the

other. We hope, however, before the return of another anniversary, some method may be devised to remove this objection. The elegant grass bonnets, after the fashion of those from Leghorn, by Misses Sophia and Mary Woodhouse of Wethersfield, were particularly deserving of notice. That of the former was equal in fineness to the No. 58 from Leghorn, and was sold at auction, immediately after the exhibition, for thirty dollars to a gentleman from Philadelphia.

We are pleased to learn that the young ladies in other towns are also commencing the manufacture of this article. For the information of ladies at a distance, we would state that these bonnets are made from that species of grass called the *Poa pratensis*, or spear grass, which must be cut at the time when the blossom begins to change, which here is usually between the 12th and the 20th of June. The upper joint only is used, which is from six to twelve inches in length. Care must be taken to select and assort the stalks, so that they may be as uniform in size as possible. Boiling water is to be poured on them, two or three times, at intervals, during two days, exposing them for the residue of the time to the sun to whiten. They must be wet when braiding, and braided whole without being split. It is usual to braid thirteen strands at a time, and after braiding and smoothing the number of yards needed, the braid-work is cut, and sewed together by a pattern, for use. An uncommonly beautiful bonnet, of split straw bleached, after the fashion of those from Dunstable, was exhibited, made by Miss Sally Capen of this town, which was certainly a singular curiosity, and for ingenuity and extreme delicacy of work we never saw excelled. The pair of twelve quarter blankets, made by Mrs. Hanmer of Wethersfield, which obtained the premium, could scarcely be surpassed for thickness, fineness, and softness of wool. They sold immediately at the auction, at fourteen dollars and a quarter. Dressed flannel of great softness, of fine and even texture, and beautifully finished, was exhibited, which would do credit to any family, and the second quality of which sold at auction for 95 cents the yard. Linen diapers, linen shirting, some beautiful specimens of bleached and unbleached damask table cloths, broadcloths, cassimeres, worsted plaids, worsted and cotton hose, woollen and cotton counterpanes, leather gloves, sewing silk, and various other articles, were exhibited, many of which obtained premiums, and all of which were highly creditable to the industry and skill of the ladies who made them.

It will be observed that the above articles were made in private families, the works of our manufacturing companies being excluded from competition for the premiums. At the same time we ought not to omit to notice some handsome specimens of paper-hangings made at the manufactory of Mr. George Putnam, in this city, the patterns of which were cut by himself, and some pieces of remarkably well made bleached shirtings and sheetings, wove by water-looms, at the Hartford Manufacturing Company's works at Glastonbury, and which were sent merely for the purpose of exhibition. The superb pair of pistols, mounted with gold, manufactured by Col. Simeon North, by order of the State, as a present to Commodore Macdonough, were also politely sent for exhibition, to gratify the public curiosity. The workmanship of these would do honor to the best artists in any country. Quantities of fine butter and cheese were exhibited, and several of them obtained premiums. We were struck with the appearance of some remarkably large apples from the orchard of Mr. Thomas Case, jun. of East-Hartford, six of which weighed seven pounds and three quarters, and the largest weighed twenty-three ounces and a half, which exceeds the weight of the great New-Jersey apple; and, indeed, apples were sold on that day, by the bushel, which would average one pound weight each.

Whatever contributes to increase the sum of general industry, deserves general encouragement. The most useful and salutary industry is that of our families; because free from those objections which lie against large manufacturing establishments, on the score of education and morality, and because it redeems from waste much time which might otherwise be lost, or mispent. Our Agricultural Society, in this respect, most certainly exercises a highly beneficial influence, by encouraging, in a particular manner, this species of industry; and the applause bestowed, by means of it, on ingenious and successful la-

bor, we have the evidence of demonstration, is a strong incentive to further exertion. Besides, by means of it also, more rational opinions regarding life, and the education of our children, greater prudence in the management of our domestic concerns, and more sober calculations, are gradually gaining ground in the community; and there is reason to believe that not only will the present generation be improved in useful industry and prudent habits, but, which is certainly of equal if not of greater importance, our children will be more rationally and usefully brought up. We are happy, therefore, to perceive that this Institution is gaining ground in the public favor, and we trust it will continue to receive, what it certainly merits,—increasing patronage. Men of sense and respectability owe, to a praiseworthy institution like this, the aid of their encouragement, and the influence of their example; and we cannot permit ourselves to believe they will withhold from us these aids.

Foreign Advices.

NEW YORK, OCT. 24.

We yesterday announced the arrival of the British ship Mars in the short passage of 23 days from Liverpool, and presented to our readers the whole of the interesting intelligence received by that ship. We have now the pleasure to announce, that the elegant, fast sailing ship Ann Maria, captain Isaac Waite, and owned by Mr John Fleck of this city, arrived here yesterday, in the short passage of 22 days from Liverpool. By this ship we have received regular files of the London papers up to the 27th Sept. and Liverpool of the 28th. We continue our extracts from the English papers, which are one day later.

A machine has been invented in Paris, by means of which the king may ascend and descend the stair case, and get into his carriage, without personal effort!

The Marquis and Marchioness of Sangrado, two of the witnesses on behalf of the Queen, have arrived in London, and dined with her majesty at Brandenburg-House.

John Byrne, the cabin-joiner on board the Leviathan, at the time the Queen was on board that ship, is now in Dublin, and from his situation on board, states, that he had frequent opportunities of witnessing the conduct of the Queen. He fully invalidates all the evidence in regard to the Queen's conduct on board, and states that he is willing to prove this and other facts, if called on.

It is said that Bergami is at present at Lucamo, in Italian Switzerland.

Gen. Carnot writes to his friend in Paris, from Magdeburgh, Sept. 8. that being on a visit to a friend at Halberstadt, a report was spread that he had set out in private for Paris, to be placed at the head of government; in consequence, he was followed by the whole police, and great astonishment was excited when he was seen next day, tranquilly, in the street of Magdeburgh.

A ministerial Congress is talked of at Vienna. Envys from the five great powers to be admitted. England to be represented by Mr. Canning, Russia by Count Capo D'Istria, and Prussia by M. Bernstoff. It is to consult on the affairs of Spain and Naples, and to concert measures for preventing the further progress of revolutionary ideas.

A cook belonging to the royal kitchen at Paris, committed "professional suicide," by suffocating himself with the vapor from ignited charcoal.

Sweden, which in common years used to import 500,000 tons of corn, and in bad years one million, does not now import any foreign grain; and, in good years, exports a considerable quantity. Such is the progress that agriculture has made in that country in ten years.

In the report of the select committee of the house of commons, on the corruption practised in Scotland, it was established, that the magistrates of Forfar had knowingly appointed an idiot to the station of town clerk.

By a vote of the Cortez, the Spanish Jesuits are, as a distinct order, to be abolished.

The following is her majesty's answer to the address of the British seamen:

"A British seaman is another name for downright sincerity and plain spoken truth. A British seaman always says what he thinks, and is what he seems. A British seaman never deserts his flag, and never abandons his companion in distress.

"A British seaman is generous to his enemy, but he is never faithless to his friend. His heart is not fickle and inconstant, like the element on which he moves, or the wind which fills the sails of his ship. The word of a British seaman is as sure as his bond. His veracity is incorruptible.

"In the late examination before the house of lords, let the evidence of the two British naval officers who were brought forward by my accusers, be compared with the misrepresentations, ambiguities, and equivocating perjuries of the other witnesses, and the honest character of a British sailor will be truly resplendent in the contrast with that mass of infamy.

"A British sailor is generous to excess, and brave even to a fault. There is no extremity of distress in which he will not share his last shilling with his friend, and often even with his own foe; nor are there any circumstances in which he will not prefer death to disgrace; and every evil under the sun to cowardice.

"When I had long been convinced that these are the ordinary characteristics of British seamen, it may be easily conceived that I was in the highest degree gratified by an address so loyal and so warm-hearted, from such a respectable assemblage of British seamen, in the county of Middlesex.

"I am not surprised that the British seamer who are as compassionate as they are brave, should feel for my sufferings, and should be indignant at my wrongs. The wrongs and sufferings of a woman, and that woman a Queen, must make a deep impression on their generous hearts.

"It is only the base and the cowardly that can tamely acquiesce in injustice and inhumanity; and I am fully convinced that insulted greatness or depressed rank can nowhere find a surer refuge, a more steady protection, than in the sailors and soldiers of this country.

"As the Queen Consort of England, my sphere of usefulness is small, and my means of benefiting the community very circumscribed; but, as far as my power or my influence extends, all classes will ever find in me a sincere friend to their liberties, and a zealous advocate for their rights."

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

ALARMING DISCOVERY.

We do not consider the following hypothesis the less deserving of credit, because it has not appeared in the *Times*. It is copied from a paper almost as good, by way of authority for such things—we mean the *Manchester Observer*.

[*Courier.*]

Sufficient grounds for her Majesty's attachment to Bergami.

"We make the following extract from a letter of a private friend at Versailles. It contains a hypothetical case relative to the Queen; which, if proved, would quickly render her triumphant over all her enemies. We are assured that this statement of the matter is the current report in the best informed circles in Paris:

"A great deal of surprise is excited and expressed, at the intimacy and apparent familiarity between the Queen and Bergami, because perhaps the cause is not known—but let us suppose a case; and, defend on it, it is not a great way from the fact; suppose, I say, that Bergami had been hired, and paid largely, to poison or murder the Queen; and that, after having lent himself to all appearances, to the execution of this atrocious deed, he should, like a brave and honest man, fearless of all the dangerous consequences that might result to him for his noble conduct, and in defiance of the menaces held out in case he betrayed his trust; he should, I say, have thrown himself at her majesty's feet, informed her of the conspiracy contrived not only against her character, but against her life; and that she now beheld prostrate before her, the man who had been hired and paid by her enemies to poison or murder her; that he had received the bribe and accepted the office, not to execute the duties of it, but to warn her of her danger; to assure her majesty of his devotion and determination to protect and defend her to the last extremity, and to sacrifice his life in defence of hers.—

This proved, all surprise will cease; and the reason for their inseparability becomes evident. She was convinced by this disclosure, and others, that she had hardly one person but herself in all her household that was true to her; and upon whom she could depend as a defender; the rest were all selling or betraying her."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Office of the New-York Daily Advertiser, October 29.

By the arrival of the brig White Oak, Capt. Fowler, in the remarkable passage of 22 days from Liverpool, we have received from our European correspondents London papers to the 2d of October, Lloyd's and London Shipping Lists to the 1st, and Liverpool papers to the 4th of October.

Mr. Brougham had returned to London with his health considerably improved.

The Courier of the 2d of October states that the Queen's witnesses were rigged in new clothes at Boulogne. They are dressed in blue coats, with metal buttons, and corresponding pantaloons and waistcoats, made in the English style.

From the 29th of August to the 2d of September, three persons died of yellow fever at Cadiz, and five remained ill.

The House of Lords was to meet on the 3d of October, when the opening speech of Mr. Brougham was expected. Some anxiety was felt by the Queen's friends, in consequence of Marshal Pino not having arrived. It was thought, however, that no delay would take place on that account.

Twenty-one Italian witnesses had arrived in England, to bear testimony in favor of the Queen.

Alderman Thorpe has been elected Lord Mayor of London. Various candidates were proposed who were unfavorable to the Queen, but they were all hissed.

The Boatmen engaged about London, to the number of 18,000, have presented an address to the Queen.

LONDON, OCT. 2.

Private accounts have been received from Rio Janeiro, dated August 1. They are of rather an important nature, inasmuch as they lead to the belief that the Brazils are by no means in a settled state, and that it is not improbable the revolution in Portugal will extend itself across the Atlantic.

Letters from Bahia, Pernambuco, and other northern parts of the Brazils, from houses of the first respectability, are written evidently under the apprehension of the occurrence of some important event, and it is even more than suspected, that the projected revolution in Portugal was known in the Brazils so early as June last.—The communications to which we refer are written in a very guarded manner.

The writer of one from Bahia does not venture to say more than express his wish that the British Government would dispatch a naval force to the Brazils, which might, on an emergency, afford protection to British subjects and their property. Should the example of the inhabitants of Oporto be followed by the Brazilians, revolution will first manifest itself in the Northern Provinces.

It appears by letters from Malta, which we

have inspected, that the British merchants in Sicily continued to be greatly apprehensive for the safety of their persons and property, and had applied to the government at Malta for British ships to protect them. The following is an extract from one of them:—

MALTA, AUG. 27.

"At present all is anarchy and confusion in Sicily, moveable property is considered to be very unsafe by British merchants, who write in great alarm, and applications have been made to the government of this island for vessels of war to anchor off Palermo and Messina, to afford protection in case of need. Several individuals have embarked their property in ships along the coast I still hope that the Sicilians will succeed in their struggle for liberty."

Since our last we have received the Paris journals of Thursday and Friday. Those of the latter day, with the exception of the liberal Journals, stop the press to notice the accouchement of the Duchess de Berri of a Prince.

The Moniteur announces this auspicious event as follows:—

"Five o'clock, A. M. Sept. 29.

"We stop the press. The cannon resound Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri is happily delivered of a Prince."

The Gazette de France adds: "The mother and child are doing favorably."

Extract of a letter, dated Corfu, Sept. 2. 1820.

"On Monday last Preveza was surrendered to the forces of the Grand Seignor, by Veli Pacha, second son of Ali Pacha, who went on board the Turkish Admiral's ship, and surrendered himself. They say that both he and Meomet Pacha, his younger brother, who commanded at Parga, have been sent prisoners to Constantinople. Pashie Bey is also said to have entered Janina, at the head of 12,000 troops, and that Ali Pacha had retired into a fortress, with only 500 men, who were all that had remained faithful to him. The news of his death or capture is daily expected."

According to accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan has declared the various territories which Ali Pacha had successively added to his Pachalic to be restored to their original political condition, and to be free from any taxes or contributions for the period of three years

Domestic Intelligence.

THE LAUNCH.

The ship of the line DELAWARE, was launched from the Navy Yard at Norfolk, on the 21st ult. The Norfolk papers state that the assemblage of people to witness this grand and interesting spectacle, was immense, being estimated at twenty thousand—I the day was fine, and the noble ship glided into her destined element in handsome style, and without any accident occurring to mar the pleasure of the day.—The Richmond Enquirer says, "This 74 has not left her cradle, before the live oak timbers intended for another, and already cut to the mould, are arrayed on the ground to build up another ship of [Charleston Courier.]

RICHMOND, SEPT. 27.

The works which the government of the United States are erecting at Old Point Comfort and at the Rip Raps, are described as uncommonly extensive and commanding. Those upon the Point, on the main land, are so far advanced as already to present about 70 embrasures completed. About one mile from this work, is the extraordinary mound forming at the Rip Raps. It consists of stone, brought in vessels from various parts, and emptied into the water, one load upon another. We understand the mound is intended to form a space of four acres above the surface of the water; and that about one and three-eighths of an acre already appear above the surface. A small house is raised upon the mound to shelter the laborers in case of foul weather.—The sand, and other alluvial matter, work their way among the interstices of the stone, and embed it somewhat like the rocky pavement of a street. It is supposed the whole mound will thus in time be firmly knitted together, and will defy the utmost violence of the winds and waves. An attempt will be made, it is said, to dig a well in the midst of the mound, down into the earth, for the purpose of supplying fresh water to the garrison.

We cannot trust ourselves with naming the number of pieces of cannon, which are to be mounted on these works. We are afraid we should exaggerate them. But these fortifications will be so strong, as with the assistance of steam frigates, to render any attempt of an enemy to pass them extremely dangerous.

The Delaware 74 has been down, it is said, nearly two years. The one about to be put down may, it is supposed, in the present state of the arrangements of the Yard, be launched in 10 or 11 months—of course, this will depend upon the supply of cash from the treasury of the U. States.

[Compiler.]

EASTON, PA. OCT. 27.

On Sunday evening, William Shick and Samuel Gardiner, the former a married man with a family, the latter a single man, we believe from Goshen, N. Y. but for a considerable time a resident of this borough, undertook to watch the fish basket at the head of Philipsburg falls in the Delaware river. They declined keeping the batteau in which they were taken to the basket. During the night the water rose so rapidly that they were both swept away from the basket and drowned. The water rose about 9 feet during the night, and continued to rise during the next day. On Friday last the body of Gardiner was found at the foot of Lynn's falls, 12 miles below this place.—A coroner's inquest was held and he was decently interred.

On Saturday last the body of William Shick, was discovered at Richards' Island, 3 miles below this borough; it was brought to town, and on Sunday consigned to the silent tomb, with military honors, by the 'Easton Artillerists,' of which company he was a member, and the 'Easton Union Guards.'

BOSTON, OCT. 24.

On Saturday morning last, two ladies received the black veil at the Nunnery lately established in this town. The ceremonies were performed at the Roman Catholic Church, in the presence of a large number of respectable persons of different denominations. The candidates being in a room adjoining the Church, with a lattice partition. We understand that one motive with the ladies who have thus secluded themselves from the world, is to devote themselves to the education of the females who may make arrangements to attend at this convent.—[Palladium.]

Great fire at New-Haven.—We have this day to record another to the catalogue of fires which have occurred recently in the United States. The city of New-Haven has been afflicted with the most destructive fire ever known in that place. About 11 o'clock on Thursday night, a fire broke out in one of the stores on Long Wharf, said to have communicated from a stove in a chamber; and we are informed by Captain Bunker, of the Steam Boat Connecticut, that twenty-seven buildings in front, and seven in the rear, were destroyed. The Captain states, that the goods saved from the fire were lost by being thrown off the dock. The wind was high, and the flames spread with great rapidity. The burning flakes were blown over to East-Haven, and for some time it was feared the fire would communicate to the buildings on that side.

Thomas Ward, the greatest sufferer, lost 200 hogsheads of molasses, beside a large quantity of rum. The whole loss is estimated by judicious people at about one hundred thousand dollars, but a small part of which was insured."

[New-York Com. Adv.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, NOV. 14, 1820.

Every one, of common intelligence, knows that the present system of representation in England is not only a sham, but that it is also abominably corrupt: that the borough members are most generally elected by the ministry; and that in the election of the great majority of the representation from the counties, even the few who constitute the people, have hardly any voice. Such a system, it is confessed, is abominably corrupt, a mere mockery of representation; and the British ministry, in reply to all petitions for reform, say, in effect:—We acknowledge the existence of the evil which you complain of—we know that the people of England are not represented: but we have prospered and flourished under the present system, and we are satisfied in having it remain as it is. Besides, there is great danger in innovation, at any time, but more particularly so at this, when the people have become so degenerate, that it is extremely hazardous to entrust them with the smallest degree of power. But the time may come, perhaps when *Astrea* shall re-appear on earth, when it will be safe and expedient to do justice,—to act from principle. Now every man, of even less than ordinary capacity, must pronounce such arguments to be shallow and ridiculous; yet such are those on which our eastern brethren rely to justify them in their opposition to the plainest principles of justice, and in their refusal to grant to the west an equal participation in those rights which the spirit of the constitution gives them, but which are wrested from them by an unjustifiable adhesion to the letter.

But the arguments of the east would prove too much: they would support the doctrine that the people are incapable of legislating for themselves in any way; and this the opposers of a convention have too great a regard for their popularity, even if they believe it, to assert. They will hardly go to the lengths to which their arguments would lead them, and assert that the people are too degenerate to represent them in the Legislature—and even farther, that these representatives, when elected, would be morally incapacitated to make laws: Yet the arguments of the opposition end in this. For if the people are too degenerate to choose delegates to a convention, by a fair and natural deduction, they are equally so to elect representatives to the Legislature. These same men, however, at times are great friends to the people. Their friendship is of a periodical kind, and is felt only at particular seasons—just about election time. At that period, could we form our opinion from appearances; could we judge of the man by the style of his dress,—we should at once conclude that these men were the only real friends and firm advocates of the people, and that nothing could be farther from these self-seeking, kiss-betraying patriots, than feelings of respect and contempt for their constituents. But the people are opening their eyes; they are awakening from their stupor; and they will soon learn who are their friends, and who, under the guise of friendship, are their enemies.

The eastern editors complain because they can find nothing new in the arguments in favor of a convention: But it will be time enough for them to vent their complaints when, by fair and logical reasoning, they have shown the insufficiency of what is old. When they can demonstrate that they are not based upon the immutable principles of nature and of justice, viz: "That all men are by nature equal;" that "representation and taxation go together;" that "mankind are possessed of certaininalienable rights," &c. and that "to secure these rights

governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when ever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness? Whenever they can show the falsity of these good old fashioned republican principles, then we will engage to bring forward some new arguments; but until that is done, we deem them wholly unnecessary.

But the spirit manifested by the west is also complained of. Is it not time to exhibit some spirit? Have not the western people pursued silly milk-and-water measures—have they not petitioned, and begged, and cringed, till they have become despicable in the eyes of the east? And have not the east taken occasion from this to increase their aggressions, and to heap insult on injury? They must display a spirit, a determined spirit, maugre all the silly threats of bringing down on their heads the potent arm of the general government,—or they will have to hug their chains, and bequeath to their children their political servitude, and probably their unresisting, slavish spirit. The people of the west, hitherto, have exhibited nothing more than a laudable determination to redress their wrongs; they have evidenced no spirit but what is honorable to them as freemen; and they will resort to no measures inconsistent with the principles of our institutions, and unworthy of them as Americans. But we again repeat it—they will obtain their rights: And the east may draw from this what inferences they please.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We regret that we cannot comply with the request of the authors of the "Review of the Athenian Club." Our main objection to publishing their numbers is, their want of interest. A review of light and fugitive essays, like those of the "Athenian Club," unless it has some peculiar extraneous merit, cannot excite any interest in the public, and of course would not prove acceptable. We would also inform the reviewers, that some of their strictures partake very much of the nature of hypercriticisms, and that others of them are totally incorrect. We refer particularly to their criticism on this phrase in the 3d No. of the "Athenian Club," viz: "It was our intention to give," &c., which, to be correct, they say should read thus: "It was our intention to have given," &c. Now we know not what the reviewers mean by the agreement of "all grammarians," or what they call the "best modern models;" but we have been taught to consider Lindley Murray as a grammarian—we know that his grammar is a standard work, that it is used as such in our colleges, and that that establishes the correctness of the phrase as it stands in the Club. That the reviewers may satisfy themselves, we refer them to Murray's octavo grammar, vol. i. page 175, and likewise, if they choose, to vol. ii. pages 57, 137. Should we publish their criticisms, therefore, we should very probably be requested, from some other quarter, to extend a like favor to the "Reviewers reviewed," which would be filling our columns with matter of little or no interest to the great majority of our readers. We have extended our remarks to this length, because it really gives us pain to refuse the pressing solicitations of our critical correspondents; but we trust our reasons will be thought sufficient to justify us in our decision.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The public attention of North-Carolina seems at length to be attracted to the important subject of education, to a degree calculated to produce national advantage and erect a national character. It is a mortifying reflection to every one possessed of State pride, that in the scale of importance in the federal Union North-Carolina ranks so low.

That vivifying spirit of emulation which, in her sister states, promotes the expansion of moral excellence and develops the physical powers of our species,—which spurs industry and enterprise at home, and enforces esteem and admiration abroad, has here been apparently dying away since our admission into the Union, supplanted by vegetative indolence. She has become, voluntarily, the tributary to other states, and has habitually yielded to their pretensions, until she is viewed with that contemptuous indifference which a want of personal dignity never fails incurring. It is a maxim, as applicable to states as to men, that in order to be esteemed by others, they must esteem themselves. For he who has not energy to lead, will submit to be led; and it not unfrequently happens, that the honest and more intelligent man, of inert habits, will submit to the control of a weak, designing knave, rather than be at the trouble of a little mental exertion.

One of the greatest disadvantages of North-Carolina, one of her chief obstacles in the way of forming a national character, is the situation of her coast. She has no great mart through which to promulgate her internal resources: No emporium of trade; no focus in which the rays of fashion and science may centrate and thence diffuse themselves. She is, consequently, ignorant of her own resources and passive under the neglect and obloquy of her sister states.

This state of things, it is hoped, has reached its crisis. The multiplication of seminaries of learning and presses for communicating useful information, must ultimately produce a change for the better, and every good citizen will zealously aid in effecting an object so necessary to the respectability of the state. The western section of North-Carolina is situated, in relation to the eastern, as the whole state is to most of her sister states. With a greater population, and greater resources of other kinds, we have submitted to an assumed precedence; we have yielded and truckled to their encroachments, until they seem to believe they have a natural prerogative over us. By an unconstitutional majority in the Legislature, they dispose of all the offices in the state: they elect the trustees of the university, and thus exercise over that institution an

influence which is as permanent as it is pernicious. We congratulate our fellow-citizens of the west on the prospect of a new era in our political institutions: and we should cordially unite in disapproving every thing like monopoly,—every thing calculated to produce, in its remotest effects, an aristocratical feeling, or a variety of interests.

It is obvious, from the presses in the eastern part of the state, that a Convention will meet the usual opposition. In a moiety of the Raleigh Minerva of the 27th ultimo, I met with an imbecile piece of fanfaronade, breathing a spirit of resistance worthy its cause and its author.

By the name, (Lactantius,) which first attracted my notice, I was induced to expect something interesting and instructive,—perhaps an extract from the works of that divine writer; but the counterfeit was soon detected, and I found that the name was assumed to give currency to the man.

Instead, therefore, of an essay on "Divine Wrath," or "Divine Institutions," appeared a finished medley of blustering and whining, discovering only the wrath of an ass, who would fain stray into subjection to his clan the lions of the west.

Conscious of imbecility, he threatens, after a few pathetic and supplicatory sentences, to crush us with the power of the general government. Does he think to gull an American Congress? Can he hope to warp the integrity of a free and enlightened republic, to aid in extinguishing the fire which animates and gives vigor to its members? Vain hope! preposterous idea!

The next effort of this "learned Donkey," I anticipate, will be against our Western College in embryo. To spare him further trouble, therefore, I would remind him that the age of miracles as well as of chivalry is past, and there is no longer any efficacy, either in the sound of rams' horns, or the language of asses.

ARISTIDES.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Great Pompey's shade complains that we are slow.

[SHAKESPEARE.]

The shade of Steele complains of labors lost, His name forgot, his counsels all neglected.

We can easily imagine the shades of our Revolutionary Patriots to be walking amongst us, and complaining of our slowness and neglect in suffering our liberties to be so far encroached upon; and saying, 'Did we not gain a freedom, and establish an equitable government, which we have bequeathed to you as a rich legacy? which is now relapsed into the same state it was before the commencement of the memorable struggle for independence.' This must be acknowledged to be an undoubted fact.

We are now taxed without an equal representation. And let it be remembered, that this was the very point on which the war of 1775 commenced; and it was satisfactorily proved to the world at large that it was a just cause. And if so then, why may it not be so now? It would be a violation of the constitution, say our Eastern neighbors, to make any alteration. So was the revolution in direct violation of the constitution at that time; which declared that the King could do no wrong, because his power was supreme, and his will was the will of Deity. And by a parity of reasoning, the commencement of the revolution was sacrilege, as well as treason and rebellion.

We do not intend by this to recommend an appeal to arms; but only to justify such an appeal, should it be thought necessary as a dernier resort; hoping our grievances may be redressed without using such a desperate remedy.

But we are threatened with the power of the United States' army to crush us and our complaints together, if we do not desist from uttering them. Yet we think that we may expect its protection, and have a right to expect it from a republican government, where the majority rules. If that is resorted to, its power ought to fall on our side, as a thing consistently right: "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and he shall have abundance; but from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that which he hath." seeing he hath made a bad use of that which was given him.

Let us next inquire why our Eastern neighbors are so much opposed to calling a Convention? It is said that it will begin innovations on the constitution, which is sacred by long usage, and like the British king cannot be wrong! Why that is well. But when it puts the balance of authority into the wrong scale, the charm of infallibility is broken. Next: If you begin to make alterations, where and when will you stop? We answer: Where it needs no amendment, and when we have our grievances redressed, by an equitable representation, and an exact balance of power and profit. If a Convention is called, they will have a right to frame a part of it, and consequently chance to guard the sacred constitution from all useless or hurtful innovations.

Their patriotism and philanthropy will, of course, urge them to do this. If it waste the state treasury, they bear but a small part of the loss, which will be trifling, seeing they have had the greater part of its resources expended among them for many years past. And finally, will it be a pecuniary inconvenience? Ah, there's the rub! Then a Governor may be chosen from the Western part of the state, who will be likely to follow the example of his predecessors in office, and choose Secretaries, Councillors, and Co. from among his neighbors or personal relations. Then the wise men of the East may return to ploughing and fishing—a very hard case, indeed, after being great men so long.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that the ensuing General Assembly should enact that the state tax should be levied according to the ratio of rep-

resentation: we believe that the east would then as earnest for a Convention as the west is now. The constitution would lose its infallibility. And if such a thing should really happen, it might, in some measure, tend to silence complaints.

LEGATION.

The mayor of Savannah, in an address to the public, after stating the full population of the city to amount to about 9000 inhabitants, conjectures that, owing to the desertion occasioned by the prevailing malady, not more than 2000 or 2500 souls remain. The mayor remarks—"Let the mortality be calculated upon the basis of the population since August, and it is not to be paralleled in the melancholy annals of any section of the world."

It is stated in the Connecticut Journal that the honorable Richard Skinner, the present Governor of Vermont, was, about twenty years ago, Clerk in a retail store in New-Haven. This fact furnishes an additional illustration of the excellence of republican institutions, which, recognizing no exclusive claims to distinction, not unfrequently award public honors to those whose talents and virtues surmount the obstacles of humble if not disastrous fortune.—[R. I. American.]

NEW-YORK, OCT. 23.

At a meeting of "The American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres," held at the City Hall in the city of New-York, October 20, 1820. the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:—

As the proper education of youth is, in all communities, closely connected with public prosperity and honor; and as it is particularly important in the United States that the rising generation should possess a correct knowledge of their own country, and patriotic attachment to its welfare—

Resolved, That a premium of not less than four hundred dollars, and a gold medal worth fifty dollars, be given to the author, being an American citizen, who, within two years, shall produce the best written history of the United States; and which work shall also contain a suitable exposition of the situation, character, and interests, absolute and relative, of the American Republic—calculated for a class book in Academies and Schools. This work is to be examined and approved by a committee of the Institution, in reference to the interest of its matter; the justness of its facts and principles; the purity, perspicuity, and elegance of its style; and its adaption to its intended purpose.

Though it is wished to interfere as little as possible with the freedom of judgment in authors; yet it will be expected, that the examining committee, in accepting a work which is to receive the premium and sanction of the society, will suggest the alteration of any word, phrase, or figure, which is not strictly pure and correct, according to the best usage of the English language.

By order of the Academy.

A. MCLEOD, Recording Secretary.

GEN. JOSEPH HESTER is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, by a majority of 3,62 votes over William Findlay, the present incumbent.

Thomas H. Benton, and Joshua Barton, are elected members of the Senate of the U. States, from the new state of Missouri.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	10	12
Beef, mess	lb.	4	5
fresh		25	28
Beeswax	gal.	2	25
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	3	3
Peach	lb.	70	65
Apple	lb.	60	65
Butter	lb.	32	34
Coffee	bush.	45	50
Corn	100 lb.	13	13 50
Cotton, Upland	bbl.	3 50	
Flour, superfine	bush.	3 25	
fine			
Flax seed	bush.	1 10	1 20
on, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	8	10
iron, Swedish	100 lb.	6	6 50
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	19	1 20
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	30	40
Pork	100 lb.	4	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		50	60
New-England			
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.		90
Liverpool ground			1
Steel, German	lb.	15	
blistered			
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	11	12
Loaf	lb.		25
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	5
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow		12	15
Wheat	bush.	60	
Whiskey	gal.	50	55

WANTED, three Overseers,

WHO can come well recommended, to take charge of plantations in the County of Mecklenburg.—Apply to Moses A. Locke, or the Printer.

State Bank of North-Carolina,

Raleigh, 31st October, 1820.

IT will be recollectcd, that owners of Shares in this Bank, subscribed December, 1818, will be entitled to profit after the dividend to be declared next December, agreeably to the terms of the subscription. To the end that the names of the subscribers for this New Stock, or their assignees, may be ascertained and entered on the books of this bank, the receipts of full payments of said shares should be forwarded to this office immediately after the 15th of December next, when such receipts will be canceled, and evidence of stock issued in the names of the real owners thereof. None but those who may have fully paid for the stock on the 15th December next, will be entitled to share the profits of the institution, or considered as Stockholders.

Published by order of the Board of Directors.
5w23 WM. BOYLAN, President.

Pews for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. there will be sold at the Lutheran Church, in the lower story of the New Church on the German grave-yard. Terms made known on the day of sale.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
J. GILES,
E. ALLEMONG.
Salisbury, Nov. 10, 1820.—1w

Wadesboro (Anson) Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in both Departments of this Seminary, will commence on Monday the 4th December, and terminate on the Saturday following. Parents and guardians of pupils, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Board.
Nov. 4th, 1820. W. F. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B. The exercises of this Seminary will recommence on the second Monday in January, 1821. 3w23

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, A. D. 1820.

Thomas and John Sipps, Petition for distributive shares of the estate of Matthias Sipps, deceased.

IT appearing to the Court that Louisa Sipps is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, by the court, that notice be published six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, requiring the said Louisa Sipps to appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and judged accordingly as to the said Louisa Sipps. Witness V. M'Phee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday of October, 1820. 6w23 VARDY M'PEE, C. C.

Salisbury Academies.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils will commence on Monday, the 4th, and close on Thursday, the 7th of December next. Parents and guardians are respectfully requested to attend.

The exercises will recommence on the first Monday of January next.

In the female department are taught reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, geography, the use of the globes, belles lettres, history, drawing, painting, music, and needle-work.

In the male department are taught the usual branches of literature.

The Muse! what'er the muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....scorn.



FROM "DIEGO DE MONTILLA." BY CORNWALL.

Don Diego falls in love with a scornful lady—and pines on her rejection of him; on which her younger sister falls secretly in love with him—and when he sets out on his travels to forget his passion, droops and fades in his absence, and at last dies of a soft and melancholy decline.—*Ed. Review.*

Oft would she sit and look upon the sky,
When rich clouds in the golden sun-set lay
Basking, and loved to hear the soft winds sigh
That come like music at the close of day
Trembling amongst the orange blooms, and die
As 'twere from very sweetness. She was gay,
Meekly and calmly gay, and then her gaze
Was brighter than belongs to dying days.
And on her young thin cheek a vivid flush,
A clear transparent color sate awhile:

*Twas like, a bard would say, the morning's blush,
And 'round her mouth there played a gentle smile,
Which tho' at first it might your terrors buss,
It could not, tho' it strove, at last beguile;
And her hand shook, and then 'rose the blue vein
Branching about in all its windings plain.
The girl was dying. Youth and beauty—all
Men love or women boast of was decaying,
And one by one life's finest powers did fall
Before the touch of death, who seemed delaying,
As tho' he'd not the heart at once to call
The maiden to his home. At last, arraying
Himself in softest guise, he came; she sighed,
And, smiling as tho' her last, whispered, died.

FROM "F.L.V.N.Y."

A Poem, published in New-York, attributed to Croaker.

FANNY was younger once than she is now,
And prettier of course: I do not mean
To say, that there are wrinkles on her brow,
Yet, to be candid, she is past eighteen—
Perhaps past twenty—but the girl is shy
About her age, and God forbid that I
Should get myself in trouble by revealing
A secret of this sort: I have too long
Loved pretty women with a poet's feeling,
And when a boy, in day dream and in song,
Have knelt me down and worshipp'd them: alas! pass.
They never thanked me for't—but let that pass.
I've felt full many a heart-ache in my day,
At the mere rustling of a muslin gown,
And caught some dreadful cold, I blush to say,
While shivering in the shade of beauty's frown.
They say her smiles are sun-beams—it may be—
But ne'er a sun-beam would she throw on me.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Athenian Club....No. IV.

BY OBADIAH LONGSTAFF, ESQ.

All the world's a stage,
And men and women are merely actors.

SHAKSPERE.

In a former number of the Club we made some incidental remarks on intemperate drinking, and the evils which it produces among mankind. Since then it has fallen to our lot to view several instances of intemperance within the precincts of our village; but to the credit of the place it must be acknowledged that the persons alluded to are not villagers. The conduct exhibited by these degraded sons of Bacchus, was truly astonishing. Their gesticulations, grinning and whooping in the streets, reminded us of the conduct of the cannibals, as recorded in the history of the adventures of Robinson Crusoe. If these instances of the effects of ardent spirits could have been viewed by an inhabitant of another planet, his conclusion would be that they did not belong to the nobler works of the great architect and governor of universal nature. Such conduct, particularly in the higher classes of mankind, must be of incalculable injury to civilized society. If the man of wealth addicts himself to drunkenness, and thinks it no disgrace, others, in the lower walks of life, will claim the same privilege, and it would seem that they attach to themselves a certain degree of credit for imitating their superiors in moral degradation!

Of all the vices to which humanity is subject, the intemperate use of ardent spirits stands pre-eminent; indeed, it might be called the parent of all. The man who voluntarily grasps the intoxicating bowl, and gorges the poisonous contents, and thus renders himself a monster in human shape, deserves the utter abhorrence and detestation of every virtuous man in the community. The Mahometans stand far above him. A good Mussulman despises the man who uses ardent spirits, in violation of the sacred precepts of the Koran. Thus is the drunkard, in this christian land, sunk below the unchristianized Turks, in human depravity!

As intemperance is not, like original sin, hereditary, we think it the bounden duty of the Legislature to check its growth. This might, in a considerable degree, be effected by enacting a law to prohibit the licensing of retailers of spirituous liquors of every kind. The great number of retail shops, in almost every part of the country, is unquestionably the principal source of the evil which we are reprobating. It would be of considerable importance to the welfare of society, if these receptacles of vice were exterminated, as Henry VIII. of England destroyed the monasteries.

As much as we detest the crime of intemperance in men of the world, our feelings of abhorrence are increased when we see professors of our holy religion subjected to the same vice! That such is too often the case, it is presumed no one will deny! O prostitution of holy things! To such we most earnestly direct our remarks. They are the great patterns for others to form the rules of their conduct by. Flee from intemperance: Manifest to the world the sincerity of your profession: Degrade not the cause in which you are engaged: You may be assured your example is powerful. Let us not, therefore, have it in our power to chastise a second time. The task is unpleasant; but good morals must be encouraged, even at the expense of our feelings.

Desultory.

DR. FRANKLIN.

At one of the great agricultural festivals, held annually in July, at Holkham, the seat of the celebrated farmer, T. W. Coke, Esq. of Norfolk, England, Dr. Franklin was noticed by Lord Erskine, a celebrated English statesman and lawyer, in the following manner:

"I come to Holkham," said he, "to take lessons, that I may find how skill improves capital: for one is not enough: The effect is the result of knowledge, industry, and application; and knowledge is gained by instruction and experience. We see here something like magic, but it is not done by magic, but by skill and capital, by labor and encouragement for labor, by liberality and wisdom, such as are exercised by my noble friend here, whose example is gone forth and its visible effects are seen in distant places. It has improved the produce of soils and refreshed the spirits of men! I looked into his laundry, and I saw the greatest of philosophers, Benjamin Franklin:—His maxims were suspended there for the admiration of youthful minds. You see now what becomes of the folly of those who, either through malice or for hire, through sycophancy or ignorance, have heaped all manner of abuse upon his name, and have ranked him with the scum of the earth, where their own obscurity and obloquy may justly place them in his stead. But the nation to which he belonged knows how to esteem and honor him; and we see a 74 gun ship bearing his name, and bringing over an American ambassador."

RARE BOOK.

Dr. Sims, late of Bath, bequeathed the celebrated volume of Servetus, entitled *Christianismi Restitutio*, to Dr. Sigmund. "The fate of this book," says our informant, "has been not a little singular. All the other copies were burned, together with the author, by the implacable Calvin. His copy was secreted and saved by D. Celadon, one of the judges. After passing through the library of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, it came into the hands of Dr. Mead, who endeavored to give a quarto edition; but, on the 27th of May, 1723, at the instance of Dr. Gibson, bishop of London, the copies, not half completed, were seized by John Kent, messenger of the press, and were burnt, with the exception of a few. The late Duke de Vidier gave near 400 guineas for this volume. At his sale it was purchased for 3810 livres. It contains the first account of the circulation of the blood, 70 years before the immortal Harvey published his discovery, and the theory of John Hunter, at this day a subject of philosophic inquiry. "The life is in the blood," is distinctly advanced and defended, upon the very grounds it is at present supported. The Latin in which it is written is pure and elegant, and was published in the year 1553.—*London paper.*

From "Duten's Memoirs."

"Duel by postulates, or an action upon admissions."
"Sir," said a Spanish officer, "I marvel at your audacity thus to deny my assertions; were I near you, I would give you a blow, to teach you good manners; take it for granted that I have done it."
"And I, sir," replied the Gascon, to whom this braggadocio addressed himself, "to chastise you

insolence, this moment run you through the body; take it for granted that you are a dead man."

POLITICAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

At the next session of Congress, the national revenue should be the cardinal object of attention; all other questions are of minor importance, because Congress will be called upon, not only to supply the present deficiency, but to adopt such measures as shall tend to make the revenue correspond in future with the expenditures of government, and without decreasing the means of defence necessary for national purposes. The three alternatives, taxes, loans, and economy, will doubtless be discussed. As to new loans, they should be at once abandoned. This, "borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry." The nation has credit to any amount, but that credit should only be used under pressing exigencies, and never in time of peace if it can be avoided.

A system of borrowing will not only swell the national debt, but in time will produce a neglect of our resources and an extravagance in the administration of government. Money being procured with facility, the nation will be plunged in debt with impunity; and instead of making the national income defray the national expenditures, there will be an increasing annual deficit, which will lay the foundation of serious troubles. Taxes are called unpopular—the people will not be pleased with them; yet we cannot perceive how they are to be avoided, and we never will believe that the people of this country will refuse a reasonable assistance to defray the expenses of government. Economy and retrenchment may be insisted upon, and we think they should prevail; yet, all the retrenchments which can safely be made, in army, navy, and other objects, will net but a very small sum; and if a new loan is determined upon, a system of taxation should also go into operation, although there will be a great difference of opinion as to objects which should be taxed. A report from the different collectors of the Revenue as to the most unobjectionable articles, particularly luxuries, and the easiest of collection coming under their observation, would tend to facilitate the discussion of the subject. At all events, a permanent system must be adopted, and the sooner the subject is broached and discussed the better, for procrastination will but increase the difficulties.

Religious.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

PREACH THE GOSPEL.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel."

OUR SAVIOUR.

Such was the last high commission of the Saviour of the world, to the eleven, as they sat at meat—and is a commandment to all his followers, while there remains one solitary individual ignorant of this blessed Redeemer. He was, in his high estate, so transcendently happy that he needed nothing on earth to add to his felicity; but viewing the sad condition of man, from the transgression of disobedient parents, he left the realms of bliss, that guilty rebels might be reconciled to a God of inflexible justice. He was truly a "man of sorrows and acquainted with grief," yet went about doing good; and his whole public ministry and private walks, all ended in the fulfilment of the gracious duty he had charged himself with.

His love was so boundless that he never permitted an opportunity of escape of benefiting mankind; he warned, counseled and advised his disciples, in the most tender and persuasive manner; and his immediate Apostles (through whom his peaceful doctrines were to be promulgated throughout the world) were carefully instructed under his own eyes. At length, the cruel voice of a malicious and vindictive multitude caused the most precious of all blood to flow. Amidst this dismal gloom, when forsaken and denied by those who had professed the warmest friendship, and cruelly mocked by his enemies, we find the same heavenly serenity (but more conspicuous) which marked his former life.—The sons of darkness, on Calvary's bloody hill, could barely boast of a temporary triumph, while the Son of God acquired an everlasting victory. If his glory was overshadowed for awhile, it was only to burst forth in a meridian blaze of brighter splendor. The grave could not contain its victim, for it was an Infinite Being it included. He broke the bands of death, arose from his sepulchre, left his benign commands, to "Preach the Gospel," and ascended to his Father.

It is not to be inferred, that our Saviour meant that all should be so gifted and qualified as publicly to preach the gospel; but almost every one can do something towards the attainment of this desirable end;—and one of the most efficacious means for preaching the "glad tidings of great joy" is the Word of God itself. We live in an interesting period of the reign of grace, when great exertions are making for disseminating this invaluable treasure:—the poor are casting in their mites, and the rich do not withhold of their abundance, but many are cheerfully pouring in their riches for the enlargement of the borders of Zion. The noble and praise worthy examples of the great men of the earth are frequently cited, and laudably too, while those in less dignified stations endeavor to emulate them in this "labor of love." In reciting another instance of this pious emulation, let it not be supposed that it is intended to detract from others; in this sure and certain way of "preaching the gospel," we bid all "God speed"—hoping there may be no strife between the followers of Christ, except who shall do the most for his glory—the "provoking each other to love and good works."

It was in the early part of the inclement autumn of 1817, when this city was visited by a pestilence that was devastating its population, and cutting down its victims on the right hand and on the left, that an aged African was seen walking the streets barefooted. I had before observed him in one of the Temples of the Most High, and admired his becoming demeanour.—His head appeared to have been bleached by at least fourscore winters, for it was ornamented with many gray hairs, that rose conspicuous above those of a darker hue, resembling the hoar frost on our moss covered trees. The wrinkles of age had furrowed his face, but its placid serenity evidenced the peace within; and, as the reverend Man of God spoke of righteousness, mercy and judgment to come, and anticipated the joys of the other world, the half-closed devotional eyes of the attentive African would expand and brighten into a flame, emanating from that pure fountain of light which illuminated his tranquil breast. He seemed to be a stranger and pilgrim on earth, and to be progressing towards the place of Eternal Rest. His whole appearance in the Sanctuary had prejudiced one in his favor, who determined to relieve his apparent want of shoes. What was his astonishment, when he understood he had shoes, which he did not wish to injure by wearing, but wanted to sell them for as much as would purchase a BIBLE!—Believing that his pilgrimage would soon be over, and that he could descend to the tomb barefooted, while many of his countrymen were perishing for lack of knowledge, he was anxious to put the Bible into the hands of some of them—declaring, at the same time, if it should be the means of reclaiming one soul from darkness to light, it would afford him more substantial happiness than any thing this world could bestow.

Shortly after this, indisposition prevented me from attending the Sanctuary for some weeks; and, on my again appearing there, the seat of the venerable African (in the door of the vestry opening to the church) was vacant. Thinking he had gone to some of the neighboring islands, or the plantations on the main, as was his usual practice, to instruct his poor ignorant countrymen in the ways of eternal life, no particular enquiries were made respecting him. His absence, at length, appearing longer than customary, I was induced to enquire for him, and was informed that he had closed his earthly career—dying, as he lived, in the full assurance of everlasting joys beyond the grave, through the merits of his Saviour.

Farewell, faithful SAMBO!—Thy seat is occupied by another, but thy sainted form is often before my eyes, aiding my devotions when disposed to murmur at the dispensations of an over-ruling Providence. Recollecting thy piety, patience and resignation, and thy ardent zeal for the gospel, by disseminating the Word of Truth, may thy example be imitated. Had an Emperor performed what thou hast nobly done, his fame would be inscribed in letters of gold, and succeeding generations would hold him in grateful remembrance. Would that some able pen had been wielded to canonize thy virtues—but thou art welcome to this feeble tribute of thy worth.

Christian reader—you think you have done much towards preaching the gospel, by your liberal donations in aid of the diffusion of the Bible—reflect on SAMBO's zeal, and blush that you have not done more. Ye cast in of your abundance—he gave all. He had not silver or gold, but what he possessed was cheerfully relinquished. Should this attract the attention of any who have not done nothing towards propagating the glad tidings of great joy—I entreat such to begin now. Has the God of Nature been bountiful in his gifts, and blessed you with much of this world's treasures?—Return him a portion of his bounty, to assist in the great work of Preaching the Gospel, that its beneficent rays may shine into every corner of the habitable globe, and dispel the dark mists of idolatry and paganism. Have you nothing to bestow but your tears and your prayers?—Then, with fervour, throw them into the spiritual treasury as a free-will offering, and they will rise acceptable to him who smiled with complacency on the slave's mite.